



SPORT INTEGRITY MATTERS

ISSUE 03

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ISSUE

FEBRUARY 2020

JOINT INITIATIVE OF

SPORTAUS



Australian Government
National Integrity of Sport Unit



Australian Government
Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority



EXECUTIVE MESSAGE

Another eventful year in relation to the integrity of sport has passed, highlighting the need for continued vigilance. Unfortunately, unsettling events continue to tarnish the reputation of international sport, from Russia's ongoing compliance issues in global doping to reports of administrators, officials, and athletes involved in match-fixing and corruption.

This underlines the importance of the efforts to combat these enduring sport integrity threats, particularly domestically. Australia's past and present endeavours to develop and maintain a robust sport integrity framework are viewed positively by our global colleagues, and it is only due to the willingness and ability to address issues by our sporting organisations, participants, regulators, and other government bodies that this can be achieved.

Collaboration between these groups is essential to build on this work in 2020 and beyond. Establishing a single sports integrity body, Sport Integrity Australia, will assist this collaboration, providing a one-stop shop for sporting bodies and participants to receive support, guidance, and advice for all sports integrity issues, and ensure better engagement with law enforcement and regulators to identify and respond to the sports integrity threats we all face.

Establishing the National Sports Tribunal will allow sports integrity disputes to be managed in an efficient and economical way. Due to be operational in March, this is just one key initiative to strengthen the national sports integrity capability.

We look forward to working with you as we move forward with expanding our efforts in 2020.

ANDREW GODKIN
First Assistant Secretary
Sports Integrity Adviser
NISU, Dept. of Health

DAVID SHARPE APM OAM
CEO
ASADA

ROB DALTON
Acting CEO
Sport Australia

SPORTS INTEGRITY TASKFORCE UPDATE

SPORT INTEGRITY AUSTRALIA

Legislation to establish Sport Integrity Australia (SIA) passed the House of Representatives on 5 December and will be considered by the Senate. The bill has been referred to the Community Affairs Legislation Committee for inquiry, who are due to report on 3 February 2020. Meanwhile, the structure and functions of Sport Integrity Australia are being consolidated. Both pieces of work present an opportunity for stakeholder input, and the Sports Integrity Taskforce will be reaching out seeking feedback from key stakeholders as these important projects progress.

ENHANCING ANTI-DOPING CAPABILITY

Legislation to enhance Australia's anti-doping capability passed the House of Representatives on 4 December and will be considered by the Senate. The bill has been referred to the Community Affairs Legislation Committee for inquiry, which are due to report in early February.

AUSTRALIAN SPORTS WAGERING SCHEME

The Taskforce, in conjunction with Deloitte, has wrapped up the Rapid Analysis of the Australian Sports Wagering Scheme (ASWS). A number of consultation workshops have taken place with the ASWS Advisory Group, the Sports Wagering Senior Officials (SWSO) Working Group and other key groups to ensure stakeholder input into the ASWS Approach Paper. The Approach Paper is available from from the Consultation Hub. The Taskforce will continue to work closely with the ASWS Advisory Group and SWSO Working Group to further develop the ASWS regulatory framework over the course of 2020.

To read more, visit the Consultation Hub.

MACOLIN CONVENTION RATIFICATION

Ratification of the Convention on the Manipulation of Sports Competitions (Macolin Convention) will reinforce Australia's commitment to combating match-fixing and related corruption in sport and will further enhance Australia's international reputation as a strong advocate for effective integrity protections.

The next phase of the ratification process will determine Australia's ability to comply with the obligations of Macolin Convention, and guide the timing the proposed treaty action is tabled in Parliament.

COMMONWEALTH MATCH-FIXING OFFENCES

Drafting is well advanced with legislation anticipated to be introduced into Parliament in early 2020 following final stakeholder consultation, including with the Commonwealth Match-Fixing Offences Advisory Group.





NATIONAL SPORTS TRIBUNAL COUNTDOWN TO LAUNCH

The new National Sports Tribunal (NST) will open on 19 March 2020. Over the coming months more information about the inaugural CEO, NST members, website launch, and information sessions will be shared with the sporting community.

NATIONAL SPORTS TRIBUNAL CEO AND TRIBUNAL MEMBERS

Announcement of the inaugural CEO is anticipated for mid to late February, with the process supporting recruitment of the CEO close to finalisation. This marks a significant milestone in the NST's establishment.

Applications for appointment as members of the NST are now closed. The opportunity garnered an overwhelming response, with more than 500 applications received. An independent selection advisory committee has reviewed applications and is now providing advice to Government regarding the appointments.

NATIONAL SPORTS TRIBUNAL WEBSITE

The NST website is taking shape. Our pages will provide information about us, our services, eligible issues, and how to make an application. The site will launch as part of the lead up to 19 March 2020, so stay tuned.

NATIONAL SPORTS TRIBUNAL PRE-LAUNCH INFORMATION SESSIONS

Pre-launch information sessions are in the pipeline for late February and early March. The sessions are designed to enable National Sporting Organisations and National Sporting Organisations for people with Disability, as well as other sporting bodies, to talk to NST staff about the opportunities the NST presents, and how best to engage with the NST's services. The sessions will offer one on one, face to face Q&A time, so please register your interest to attend.

The pre-launch information sessions in Sydney and Melbourne will likely be late February/early March, with sessions in other capital cities subject to demand.

To register your interest please email SportsIntegrityTaskforce@health.gov.au with 'NST pre-launch information session' in the subject line, and more information will follow in the coming weeks.

ABOUT THE NATIONAL SPORTS TRIBUNAL

The Sports Integrity Taskforce continues to work on finalising the legal framework – the National Sports Tribunal Rule and the CEO's Practice and Procedure Determination.

The legal framework of the NST has been crafted to maximise flexibility in sports' engagement with the NST. Sports, athletes and athlete support personnel will be able to access the NST where the jurisdiction of the NST has been recognised in a sports rules, or by mutual agreement of parties to an eligible dispute.

The NST will have two first instance divisions – the Anti-Doping Division and the General Division, both of which will conduct arbitrations. Less formal dispute resolution services – mediation, conciliation and case appraisal – will also be offered in the General Division. The Appeals Division will hear appeals from decisions made by the Anti-Doping Division and the General Division, as well as from a first instance decision made by an in-house sport tribunal.

The coming months provide a busy and exciting time for the Sports Integrity Taskforce as the final and detailed phases supporting commencement of the NST come together.

In the interim to the NST launching online, please visit the Department of Health Sports Integrity website and follow social media for Department of Health and Senator the Hon Richard Colbeck, Minister for Youth and Sport.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

News
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LinkedIn
Twitter

THE HON RICHARD COLBECK

Facebook
Twitter

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GOVERNMENT RESPONSE TO THE WOOD REVIEW – ANTICIPATED TIMELINE

AUGUST 2018

PUBLIC RELEASE OF THE WOOD REVIEW

FEBRUARY 2019

GOVERNMENT RESPONSE TO THE WOOD REVIEW

MACOLIN CONVENTION SIGNED → ONGOING WORK TOWARDS RATIFICATION

APRIL 2019

ESTABLISHMENT OF KEY PROJECT ADVISORY GROUPS AND WORKING GROUPS

JULY 2019

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS INTO PARLIAMENT ESTABLISHING THE NATIONAL SPORTS TRIBUNAL

SEPTEMBER 2019

PASSAGE OF BILLS THROUGH BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT TO ESTABLISH THE NATIONAL SPORTS TRIBUNAL

OCTOBER 2019

INTRODUCTION OF BILL INTO PARLIAMENT ESTABLISHING SPORT INTEGRITY AUSTRALIA, AND BILL TO ENHANCE EXISTING ASADA CAPABILITIES

MARCH 2020

EXPECTED LAUNCH OF NATIONAL SPORTS TRIBUNAL

APRIL 2020

EXPECTED INTRODUCTION OF BILL TO ESTABLISH CRIMINAL OFFENCES FOR MATCH-FIXING INTO PARLIAMENT

JULY 2020

COMMENCEMENT OF SPORT INTEGRITY AUSTRALIA

JULY 2021

AUSTRALIAN SPORTS WAGERING SCHEME COMMENCEMENT

FEATURE ARTICLE - THE WHISTLEBLOWER FRAMEWORK

NEW LAWS PROVIDE BETTER PROTECTION FOR WHISTLEBLOWERS

Whistleblowers can play a critical role in protecting the integrity of sport. Information from a single individual has the potential to uncover and address serious wrongdoing by attracting the attention of authorities, including senior officers within a sporting organisation and/or relevant government regulators.

Some of the biggest scandals in sport have been uncovered because courageous individuals came forward with information, exposing, for example, state sponsored anti-doping conspiracies, major event bid corruption and match-fixing schemes.

The Report of the Review of Australia's Sports Integrity Arrangements (Wood Review) highlighted the need for whistleblowers in combating the wide range of integrity issues challenging sport, both here and abroad. However, the Wood Review also discovered a general reluctance to report incidents of actual or suspected corruption in sport; with athletes and officials concerned that whistleblowing can 'ruin careers'.

This reluctance to report wrongdoing may be alleviated by recent changes to Australia's whistleblower laws, which also apply, in certain circumstances, in the sporting context.

In February 2019, the Government agreed to the Wood Review's recommendation to establish a whistleblower scheme encompassing all sports integrity issues. At around the same time, the Commonwealth Parliament was considering reforms to Australia's general whistleblower legislation, developed following several years of consultation.

The Treasury Laws Amendment (Enhancing Whistleblower Protections) Act 2019 Bill passed Parliament on 19 February 2019, introducing a raft of changes to the Corporations Act 2001 (Cth) (Corporations Act), aimed at:

- encouraging whistleblowers to come forward
- protecting whistleblowers when they do come forward
- facilitating early detection of misconduct
- fostering better corporate cultures.

These new whistleblower laws came into force in July 2019 and apply to all companies regulated by the Corporations Act regardless of size and revenue, including those limited by guarantee. Accordingly, most, if not all, national sporting organisations are likely to be affected and a significant number of state and some community sporting organisations may be as well.

What this means for sporting organisations regulated by the Corporations Act (Regulated Sporting Organisations) is, where an eligible whistleblower has made a disclosure about a disclosable matter to an eligible recipient (anonymously if they choose), new and stronger legal protections for the whistleblower will automatically flow, including identity protection, stronger protection against detrimental acts or omissions and the availability of compensation or other remedies should these protections be breached.

A protected disclosure is a disclosure qualifying as a whistleblower complaint under the new whistleblower laws. Depending on the size and corporate arrangements of a Regulated Sporting Organisation, an additional obligation to have a whistleblower policy detailing the process for making a protected disclosure may also apply – for instance, if a Regulated Sporting Organisation is a company limited by guarantee with annual revenue of \$1 million or more. The obligation to have a whistleblower policy came into effect on 1 January 2020.

While not all Regulated Sporting Organisations will be required to have a whistleblower policy in place, doing so is encouraged, as it will assist Regulated Sporting Organisations to comply with other obligations regarding the protection of whistleblowers.

To assist Regulated Sporting Organisations meet their obligations, the Sport Integrity Taskforce (the Taskforce) and Sport Australia have developed a template whistleblower policy, soon to be available on the Sport Australia website, for Regulated Sporting Organisations to adopt and implement. The template policy has been designed for use by Regulated Sporting Organisations of all sizes, though the Taskforce and Sport Australia strongly urge organisations to seek independent legal advice on the specific obligations the new laws confer before adopting a whistleblower policy.

The development of the template whistleblower policy is the first part of a broader project on sport integrity policy review, being undertaken by the Taskforce and Sport Australia, to deliver updated policies for sport. The next phase will produce a new disputes, complaints and misconduct policy to complement the whistleblower policy and address matters falling outside the remit of the Corporations Act framework. As a final step, work is under way to establish an integrated whistleblower framework for sport integrity matters with a central role for the new entity, Sport Integrity Australia.

While these new policies and, in time, the integrated whistleblower framework, will address some statutory obligations and improve current integrity practices, it is important to note not all disclosable matters under the new whistleblower laws will relate to sport and not all sport integrity matters will be disclosable and therefore subject to protection.



In circumstances where the new whistleblower laws do not apply, whistleblower platforms for specific sport integrity or criminal matters may be more appropriate, for example, those of the Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority (ASADA), World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA), International Olympic Committee (IOC), national sporting organisations and Crime Stoppers.

CASE STUDY – YULIYA STEPANOVA AND VITALY STEPANOV

Yuliya Stepanova and Vitaly Stepanov were instrumental in exposing the state sponsored, systematic Russian doping scheme that has dominated the headlines since late 2014, with some reporting that they are among the most important whistleblowers in the history of anti-doping. Vitaly worked at the Russian Anti-Doping Agency (RUSADA) from 2008 until 2011, who was reportedly terminated by RUSADA for being too critical of what he saw as a culture of corruption there. His wife, Yuliya, was a member of the Russian national track and field team specialising in the 800m event. As part of the doping scheme, Yuliya herself was caught doping by the IAAF - despite her belief that Russian officials would make sure she wasn't caught - resulting in a two-year ban starting in 2013.

Both witnessed the role of coaches, sports officials, police and athletes to cover up doping in Russia – Vitaly from the perspective of the regulator, RUSADA, and Yuliya from that of an athlete. Yuliya had been secretly recording her coaches and fellow runners between February 2013 and November 2014 as they described the team's use of performance enhancing drugs. Courageously placing the ideals of sport above the potential threat to their safety, Vitaly and Yuliya went public with the allegations through a German documentary in December 2014. Their evidence triggered a WADA investigation that found the Russian government was complicit in an elaborate scheme of institutional doping.

Yuliya and Vitaly turned whistleblowers at their own personal risk. Fearing for their safety in Russia they fled to Germany and then to the United States before the German broadcaster ARD aired their allegations of doping.

DISCLOSABLE MATTERS

- An eligible person may make a protected disclosure if they have reasonable grounds to suspect the information they hold concerns (among other things) misconduct or an improper state of affairs or circumstances in relation to a company or a related body corporate.

DISCLOSURES MAY BE MADE TO THE FOLLOWING ELIGIBLE RECIPIENTS OF COMPANY

- Its officers and senior managers
- Its auditor or a member of an audit team conducting an audit of the company
- Its actuary (if it has one)
- A person authorised by it - for example, individuals from its Human Resources team or an authorised external reporting service approved by the board, or a lawyer

ELIGIBLE WHISTLEBLOWERS INCLUDE PERSONS WHO ARE OR HAVE BEEN:

- Officers and employees of, and contractors of a company
- Individuals who supply services or goods to a company
- Employees of a person or entity who supplies services or goods to a company (whether paid or unpaid)
- Individuals who are associates of a company
- Relatives or dependents of any of the persons listed above

ANTI-DOPING

HOT TOPICS

RUSSIA TO APPEAL AGAINST FOUR-YEAR BAN FROM MAJOR SPORTING EVENTS

After being declared non-compliant for handing over manipulated laboratory data to investigators in January 2019, the World Anti-Doping Agency's (WADA) Compliance Review Committee proposed banning Russian Olympic officials at major international sporting events, and excluding Russian athletes from major events including the Tokyo Olympics and Paralympics unless they can demonstrate they are not implicated in the Russian doping scandal, among other sanctions. WADA's Executive Committee made the unanimous decision to endorse the proposed sanctions; however, Russia have now appealed the proposed bans at the Court of Arbitration for Sport.

To read more, visit wada-ama.org

WADA PUBLISHES ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS REPORT FOR 2017

WADA published its fifth annual Anti-Doping Rule Violations' (ADRV) Report, which is the official set of such figures under the World Anti-Doping Code. WADA Director General Olivier Niggli said: "..... we are continuing to see the impact of intelligence-based testing, an area of increasing focus for the Agency as we strengthen our investigations and intelligence-gathering capacity. Indeed, the number of ADRVs as a result of non-analytical violations increased by about 28% between 2016 and 2017."

To read more, visit wada-ama.org

2017 WADA ADRV STATISTICS

13.1%

increase relative to the 2016 figure of 1,595.

1,459

ADRVs came from Adverse Analytical Findings and 345 from non-analytical, evidence-based intelligence

114

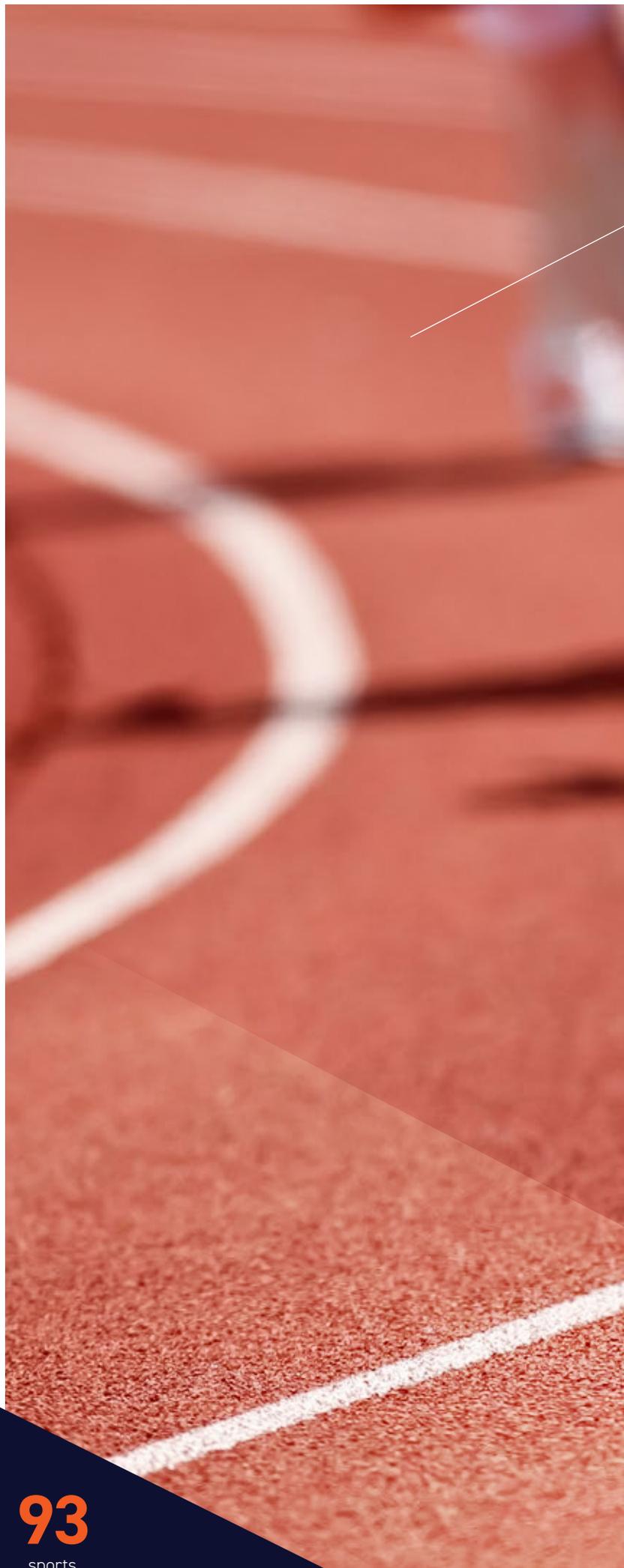
nationalities

1,804

confirmed ADRVs

93

sports



SUPPLEMENT SCOOP

TGA CONSIDERING CHANGES TO SPORT SUPPLEMENT REGULATION

The Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority (ASADA) estimates that one-third of violations are attributed to supplement use.

The Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) is considering changes to regulation of sports supplements. The purpose of the proposed change is to increase clarity around sports supplements containing non-food ingredients such as medicinal ingredients, and/or are presented like medicines (e.g. in capsules) so they are regulated as medicines and not as foods.

This change is being proposed due a number of safety problems and adverse effects internationally and in Australia associated with the use of certain sports supplements. The types of products that are intended to be captured by the proposal include:

- Sports supplements that contain undeclared ingredients that pose a risk to consumer safety (e.g. prescription medicine ingredients or ingredients banned in sport by WADA).

- Sports supplements that make therapeutic claims appropriate for medicines and that are presented as medicines (e.g. tablets and capsules).

The TGA conducted a public consultation about the potential impact of this change, which closed on 3 December 2019. ASADA's position is that the proposed change would have a positive impact for athletes, national sporting organisations and ASADA.

Athletes and national sporting organisations are reminded that no supplement product is 100% safe to use. If athletes choose to use a sports supplement, they should use one which has been batch-tested (i.e. screened for prohibited substances by an independent company).

These initiatives follow a range of initiatives stemming from the Australian Crime Commission's Project APERIO, the successive scheduling of substances prohibited from sport following formal National Integrity of Sport Unit (NISU) submissions to the TGA, ongoing collaboration with state and territory regulators, and other measures.

ANTI-DOPING

THE AUSTRALIAN SPORTS DRUG TESTING LABORATORY'S HAIR ANALYSIS METHOD FOR THE DETECTION OF PERFORMANCE AND IMAGE ENHANCING DRUGS

In recent years, human hair has been used in the analysis of drugs of abuse and those associated with crime, in workplace testing, post-mortem toxicology, criminal investigations and forensics.

The benefits of hair testing within these fields is largely due to the expanded time window for drug detection, which may run from weeks to months after drug administration. This enables a far longer period of detection than traditional urine and blood testing. In addition, hair samples may be stored without special and expensive storage conditions, and the collection of hair samples carries less risk of tampering, and infection transference.

Recognised by the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) as an alternative anti-doping tool, the benefits of this testing method have only recently begun to gain traction within sports anti-doping.

In early 2019, the Australian Sports Drug Testing Laboratory (ASDTL) began a research project to increase the ASDTL's capability in anti-doping testing by setting up a hair testing method for the detection of a number

of drugs listed in the WADA Prohibited List. This research offers the prospect of better testing for steroids and other anabolic agents, growth hormone releases, and other substances prohibited from sport.

With this new method finalised and fit-for-purpose, the ASDTL is able to expand its anti-doping testing capability as a complementary testing procedure to traditional urine and blood analysis. These hair testing capabilities can be used to support adverse findings found in urine and blood, by confirming drug exposure from weeks to months depending on the length of hair sampled. This means that the method can help identify chronic drug use as opposed to a single use occurrence.

In addition, the same hair samples can also be tested many years after collection, when appropriately stored (in darkness at room temperature), as drugs in hair are not prone to degradation.

This additional non-invasive testing method, with the ability to uncover doping over a longer period of time, can only be beneficial to clean athletes and to the enhancement of the anti-doping program in Australia.

ASADA is not currently intending to commence routine hair collections. Hair analysis will be a considered option in circumstances when it may be valuable.



THE BENEFITS OF HAIR TESTING HAVE ONLY RECENTLY BEGUN TO GAIN TRACTION WITHIN SPORTS ANTI-DOPING.





MATCH-FIXING & GAMBLING

HOT TOPICS

BAN FOR GAMBLING "PROBABLY SAVED ME"

English Premier League footballer Andros Townsend says he once lost £46,000 in one night of gambling, but being charged and banned by the Football Association for breaching betting regulations "probably saved me as a human being". Townsend, 28, says a mixture of an addictive personality and boredom while on numerous loan spells away from Tottenham contributed to his gambling. "It snapped me back to reality," Townsend told the Players' Tribune. "I really feared for my whole career. When the thing that you love in life can be taken away from you, it changes your perspective."

To read the full article, visit bbc.com

INTERNATIONAL TENNIS FEDERATION BANS LIVE DATA AND SCORING AT \$15,000 EVENTS

Match-fixing has been a significant problem for the sport, particularly at lower levels where prize money is not as high. Removing live scoring data makes in-play gambling more difficult, with the move backed by the Tennis Integrity Supervisory Board. It follows a report recommendation by an Independent Review Panel, with the International Tennis Federation pledging \$8 million (£6 million/€7 million) for various integrity projects. These include the introduction of accreditation for World Team Tennis events, video recording, extra security and better channels for players and officials to report concerns.

To read the full article, visit insidethegames.biz



INTERNATIONAL BETTING INTEGRITY ASSOCIATION SUSPICIOUS BETTING ALERTS FOR 2019

BY SPORT

- TENNIS 101
- FOOTBALL 49
- BASKETBALL 8
- TABLE TENNIS 5
- VOLLEYBALL 4
- ICE HOCKEY 4

BY REGION

- EUROPE 87
- ASIA 52
- AFRICA 15
- NORTH AMERICA 13
- SOUTH AMERICA 13



For more, visit ibia.bet



MISUSE OF SUCH INFORMATION CAN HAVE FAR REACHING IMPLICATIONS, PARTICULARLY IN RELATION TO BETTING OUTCOMES.

INS AND OUTS OF INSIDE INFORMATION

In the context of various match-fixing schemes observed over the years, the use of inside information may seem of lesser concern. However, inside information can have serious consequences for the integrity of sports competitions, and for those involved with its release and use.

WHAT IS INSIDE INFORMATION?

Inside information can be broadly defined as information which is known by an individual as a result of their role in their sport and is not in the public domain. Examples of inside information include:

- knowledge a player will withdraw from a game when the public expectation is that they will play
- knowledge a player is carrying an injury which has not been made public that is likely to affect their performance
- knowledge a player has been selected to play in a position that they would not normally play in which has not been made public.

Misuse of such information can have far reaching implications, particularly in relation to betting outcomes.

WHY IS INSIDE INFORMATION A THREAT TO SPORTS INTEGRITY?

The provision of inside information is a serious threat to the integrity of sport. It can be of considerable importance to criminal syndicates that use sports betting for money laundering purposes, or for the simple reason that these syndicates can make generous profits that support their criminal enterprises, with relatively low risk of detection and incurring any subsequent convictions.

Additionally, it is essential a sport's betting markets are transparent since inside information can be used to obtain a dishonest advantage in betting on those events, which is a disadvantage to those who do not possess that information.

WHAT CAN SPORTS DO TO COMBAT THE MISUSE OF INSIDE INFORMATION?

There are a number of strategies sports can use to prevent and deter the misuse of inside information. While education programs are an essential preventative measure, other key strategies sports may implement to combat the misuse of inside information include:

- implementation of policies clearly articulating rules and consequences of the misuse of inside information by participants
- developing open and transparent policies and processes in relation to the announcement of team or event lists and injury reporting
- banning communication devices, such as mobile phones, in dressing rooms on game day, and communication devices, such as smart watches, on the field of play.

The National Integrity of Sport Unit (NISU) has created a free eLearning match-fixing course, Keep Sport Honest, which includes a module on inside information. Sports may encourage relevant participants within their sport to complete this course as part of its broader suite of education programs.

WHAT ELSE IS BEING DONE TO ADDRESS THE MISUSE OF INSIDE INFORMATION?

Some state and territory governments have implemented measures to deter the misuse of inside information. The Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, the Northern Territory, Queensland and South Australia have criminalised betting with inside information, disclosing inside information for betting purposes and encouraging a person to bet in a particular way based on inside information. The maximum penalties for inside information offences currently range from two to ten years imprisonment depending on the jurisdiction.

Wagering Service Providers (WSPs) also play an important role in detecting the misuse of information through mechanisms aimed at identifying suspicious betting patterns. There have been a number of examples where, upon investigation, suspicious betting patterns identified were the result of people placing bets with inside information. Through information sharing agreements, WSPs can provide information relating to suspicious betting patterns to the relevant sport and other bodies (e.g. law enforcement) as appropriate.

The misuse of inside information has the potential to undermine the integrity of sporting events and tarnish the reputation of athletes and their chosen sport. It is important for sports and its participants, governments and WSPs to work together to prevent further cases of the misuse of inside information from materialising in Australia.

CASE STUDY - JOHN KHOURY

In October 2019, property developer and business partner of Mick Gatto, John Khoury, pleaded guilty in a Queensland court to receiving information from an insider at a Melbourne soccer club to place a bet that would have reaped \$43,300.

Khoury admitted to using inside knowledge to lay the \$4,000 multi-bet on a match between Dandenong Thunder and Melbourne City's under-20 team in the National Premier Leagues second division in August 2017. It was alleged in the Southport Magistrates Court that Mr Khoury received a phone call about an hour before the game, when he was told that Dandenong Thunder was changing its line-up, including substituting some of its more senior players. However, the wager was unsuccessful, when the game played at La Trobe University ended in a 2-2 draw.

To read more go to theage.com.au

ILLICIT DRUGS

NEW AND EMERGING DRUGS

In recent years, many 'new' or 'designer' drugs have arrived on the market designed to mimic 'traditional' illicit drugs such as cannabis, cocaine, ecstasy and LSD. Commonly referred to as new psychoactive substances (NPS) or emerging psychoactive substances (EPS), manufacturers of these substances develop new chemicals to replace those that are banned, which means that the chemical structures of the drugs are constantly changed to stay ahead of the law.

They are sometimes sold in stores or online and marketed as 'legal' and 'safe'. These substances are also marketed as 'bath salts', 'synthetic drugs', 'party pills', 'research chemicals', or 'plant food' which downplays the danger they pose given many contain dangerous ingredients. Most of these NPS are illegal, or are quickly made illegal once identified, because of health risks. The effects of NPS are commonly much more potent than the drugs they are mimicking, and reported side effects can include aggressive behaviour, dehydration and overheating, overdose, and psychosis among many others.

NPS are being developed at an unprecedented rate. Up to December 2018, 888 substances have been reported to the UNODC Early Warning Advisory (EWA) on NPS by Governments, laboratories and partner organisations. This has exacerbated the health risk because, with a new drug, users are unsure how to take it safely and healthcare workers will also know very little about the drug, making effective treatment difficult.

While improvements in detection capabilities and screening tools, as well as increased awareness of NPS, have improved detection of these substances, ever-changing NPS make some of them challenging to detect which has made them the drug of choice in certain situations, including workplace situations with illicit drug testing.

Sources:

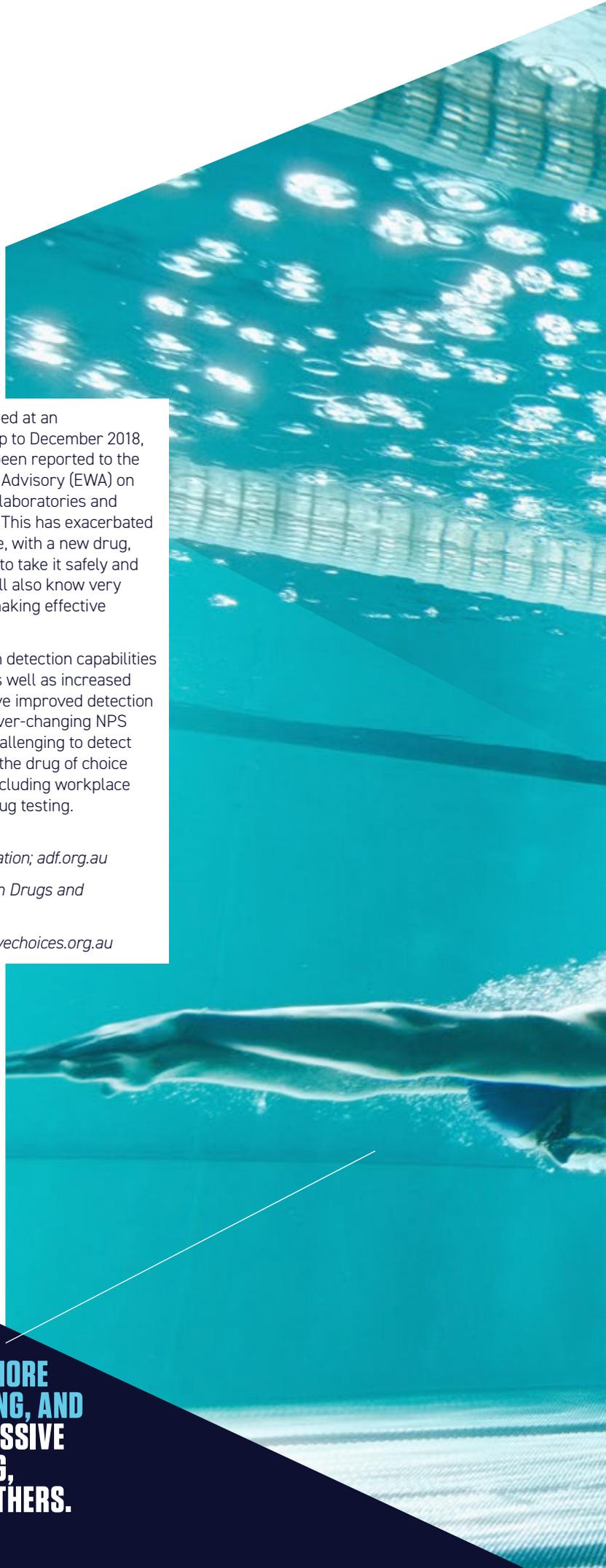
Australian Drug Foundation; adf.org.au

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime; unodc.org

Positive Choices; positivechoices.org.au



THE EFFECTS OF NPS ARE COMMONLY MUCH MORE POTENT THAN THE DRUGS THEY ARE MIMICKING, AND REPORTED SIDE EFFECTS CAN INCLUDE AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOUR, DEHYDRATION AND OVERHEATING, OVERDOSE, AND PSYCHOSIS AMONG MANY OTHERS.



NPS IN SPORT

Besides some anecdotal reports, there is little evidence of NPS use by athletes to evade existing illicit drug controls. However, this may be due to illicit drug testing programs not including NPS in the suite of analysis. If this is the case it may be seen as an opportunity for athletes to use these substances that give a similar effect to 'conventional' illicit drugs with less risk of detection.

Many illicit drug testing services do offer NPS analysis, so it may be worthwhile for sports to include them in that analysis, or initiate a trial period, to determine if athletes are using them. If testing for NPS sports should ensure their policy captures this class of drug and possible changes to chemical structures. While a policy may capture these drugs based on analogue or chemical similarities, capturing them based on the psychoactive effect rather than chemistry alone may be an effective solution.

CURRENT POPULAR EPS			
TYPE OF SUBSTANCE	EXAMPLES	COMMON NAMES	MIMICS THE DRUG..
Synthetic Cannabinoids	'Herbal Smoking Blends'	K2 Spice Kronik Northern Lights	Cannabis
Synthetic Cathinones	Mephedrone Methylone MDPV	Meow Meow M-Cat M1 Ivory Wave Bath Salts Monkey Dust	MDMA/Ecstasy methamphetamine
Synthetic Piperazines	BZP TFMPP	A2 Rapture	MDMA/Ecstasy methamphetamine hallucinogens
Substituted Phenethylamines	2C-x family: 2C-I, 2C-B NBOMe family: 25I-NBOMe, 25B-NBOMe, 25C-NBOMe. DOI 6-APB	Trypstacy Bromo TWO's N-Bomb Death on Impact Benzo Fury	MDMA/Ecstasy Methamphetamine hallucinogens
Dissociative Anaesthetics	Methoxetamine	MXE Moxy	Ketamine
Substituted Tryptamines	5-MeO-DMT	Foxy	Hallucinogens

MEMBER PROTECTION

BEING A GOOD SPORT ONLINE

This article, by Julie Inman Grant, eSafety Commissioner, provides an excerpt of remarks Julie delivered at the Play by the Rules "Diversity and Inclusion in Sport" forum held in Sydney on 17 October 2019.

For further information please go to esafety.gov.au

SPORTING ORGANISATIONS CAN TAKE EASY, PRACTICAL STEPS TO CREATE A HEALTHY ONLINE CULTURE.

The internet has been a marvellous resource for sporting codes, clubs and fans. For fans, it means we can stream the action, wherever we are, through our devices, and receive constant updates and behind-the-scenes info on Facebook and other platforms. Meanwhile, clubs can use these same platforms to connect with fans and expand their supporter base.

Unfortunately, in professional sport the internet hasn't been quite such a boon for those who make all this possible — the players themselves.

Every day at eSafety we deal with the harm caused by cyberbullying and other online abuse. In recent years, a number of Australian professional athletes have been targeted by precisely this type of abuse.

Two recent, highly publicised cases involve the AFLW player Tayla Harris and Indigenous Sydney Roosters player Latrell Mitchell. Both have been subjected to vicious online abuse, otherwise known as trolling. That Mitchell and Harris find themselves in the crosshairs of cyber abuse is not accidental.

At eSafety we've learned that intersectional factors play a significant role in drawing abuse and trolling on the internet. In other words, a person's age, gender, ethnicity or sexual orientation may make them more susceptible to online risk and harm.

But a young professional athlete doesn't need to have any special vulnerabilities to become the victim of vicious trolling: they simply need to have a bad game.

High-profile athletes who experience cyber abuse can generally rely on support from the organisations they play for. When these crises occur, the social media professionals inside these organisations should be thinking about how to get in and defend their player online, to drown out the negativity and call out the abusive behaviour through positive counter-messages.

At eSafety, we can help with solid, research-based advice on countering online abuse, along with more specific advice for women.

HOT TOPICS

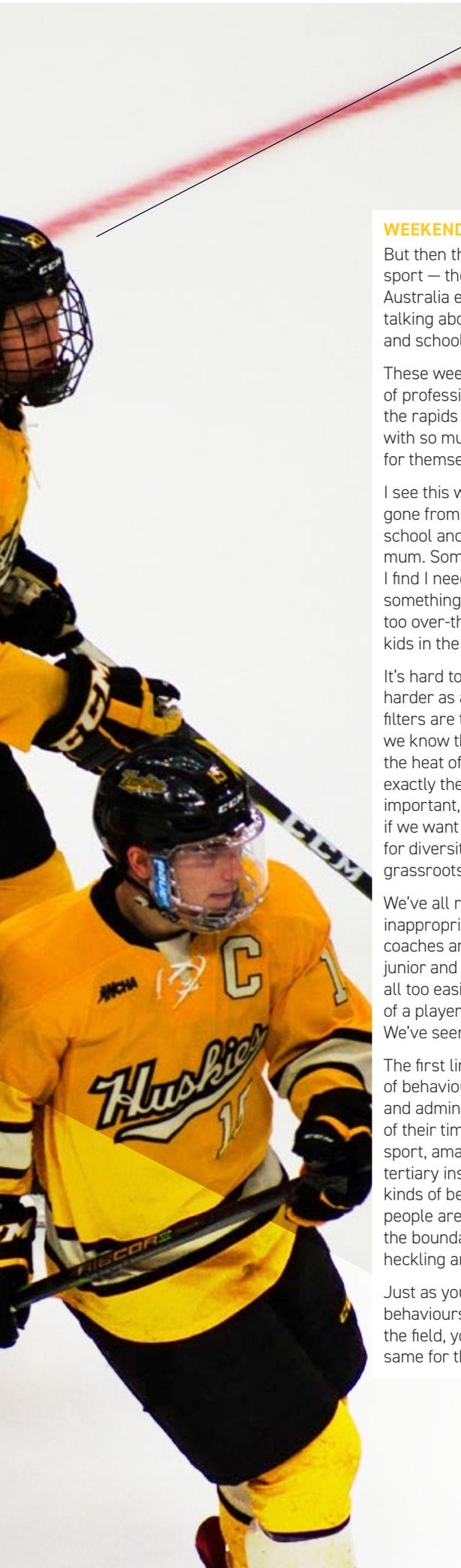
FOLAU SAGA FINALLY ENDS AFTER SACKED STAR SETTLES WITH RUGBY AUSTRALIA AND NSW RUGBY

In an end to a drawn out and divisive eight-month saga, Folau agreed to withdraw his \$14 million lawsuit against Rugby Australia and NSW Rugby over his sacking for anti-gay social media posts in May. The terms of the settlement are confidential, according to a joint statement issued by Rugby Australia and Folau.

To read the full article, visit rugby.com.au



A YOUNG PROFESSIONAL ATHLETE DOESN'T NEED TO HAVE ANY SPECIAL VULNERABILITIES TO BECOME THE VICTIM OF VICIOUS TROLLING: THEY SIMPLY NEED TO HAVE A BAD GAME.



WEEKEND WARRIORS

But then there is that other vast area of sport — the kind that happens all around Australia every weekend of the year. I am talking about community, junior, amateur and school sport.

These weekend warriors do not have teams of professionals to help them navigate the rapids of social media abuse. As with so much else, they have to make do for themselves.

I see this with my own eyes, because I've gone from being an avid soccer player, at school and university, to being a keen soccer mum. Sometimes, standing on the sideline, I find I need to censor myself, in case I say something too critical, or too gushing, or just too over-the-top, and risk embarrassing my kids in the process.

It's hard to self-censor as an adult, and even harder as a child. As I often say, "the best filters are the ones between our ears," but we know this temperance can be difficult in the heat of a sporting moment. Yet, this is exactly the kind of filtering process that is so important, on the sideline — but also online, if we want to ensure the internet works for diversity and inclusion in sport at the grassroots level.

We've all read the stories about the inappropriate behaviour parents and coaches are capable of on the sidelines of junior and amateur sports. This behaviour all too easily migrates online. So does abuse of a player by other members of the team. We've seen plenty of examples at eSafety.

The first line of defence against this type of behaviour is us — parents, coaches and administrators who give up so much of their time to community sport, junior sport, amateur sport, sport in schools and tertiary institutions. If we model the right kinds of behaviour, our children and young people are much more likely to recognise the boundary line between barracking, heckling and abusing.

Just as you model so many positive behaviours for young players, on and off the field, you have the opportunity to do the same for their behaviour online.

DON'T PANIC

I understand that the parents, carers, volunteers and administrators who manage community sport are already expected to be experts in budget management, occupational health and safety, communications, sausage catering and other areas. I'm not suggesting for a moment you also need to become experts on Snapchat, Tumblr, Twitter and Instagram.

Creating an online safety culture in a sporting club is largely common sense and involves instilling and modelling the same behaviours online as offline: civility, respect and inclusiveness.

More specifically, we recommend four key actions that sporting leaders can undertake to help ensure your club or team operates a healthy, safe and empowering online environment:

- establish online boundaries that make it clear to everyone how and where online communication will occur, and use those same channels to model the online behaviour you expect from all those involved in your club
- highlight reporting processes, so that every participant knows what to do and where to go if they feel targeted on any club channels
- set a positive social media agenda with the team, with clear ground rules that cover privacy issues, how you would like your club to be seen by outsiders, and how you will deal online with winning and losing
- and finally, develop a robust policy on the use of photos or videos, which makes it clear participants will be consulted before any use of their image online, and stipulates:
 - how photos and videos may be used for coaching purposes;
 - where cameras and other recording devices are allowed, or not allowed; and
 - what kinds of images are not appropriate, because they have the potential to cause harm.

If all of this sounds daunting, let me assure you it doesn't need to be. You will find plenty of material specific to your needs on our new national online safety hub. We even have a checklist designed to help sporting clubs audit their online safety.

The internet does have a lot to contribute to sport. In particular, a safe, welcoming internet culture can help both professional and community organisations ensure that this wonderful activity — sport — is available and inclusive for everyone.

STRENGTHENING SPORT

UNITED TOWARDS A COLLECTIVE VISION

The Leadership in Sport Conference, presented by The Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority (ASADA), the National Integrity of Sport Unit, Sport Australia and the University of Canberra, highlighted the importance of collaboration in the pursuit of success.

Federal Sports Minister Senator Richard Colbeck officially opened the Leadership in Sport conference at the University of Canberra on 28-29 November.

Titled 20/20 Vision, the conference provided a platform for sporting organisations, sports integrity units, private industry and government to learn from each other and identified the benefits of working together to tackle the threats to sports integrity head-on.

Minister Colbeck discussed the changes in sports integrity arrangements resulting from the Wood Review, in particular the National Sports Tribunal and the role Sport Integrity Australia will and can play for sports.

Andrew Traver, the former Director of the Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS) in the United States, was the keynote speaker on day one.

Mr Traver discussed accountability and transparency, as well as collaboration with US alliance partners and how to overcome resistance to change.

He also emphasised the value of utilising subject matter experts to deliver quality information and knowledge and the prospect of being widely engaged but uniquely capable.

A panel, headed by Swimming Australia CEO Leigh Russell, Rowing Australia CEO Ian Robson, Leading Teams co-founder Ray McLean and specialist consultant Danielle Fraillon, discussed how to embed ethical practices and frameworks through change management.

They spoke of the need to be fully engaged in every aspect of the organisation in which you lead.

They also emphasised the need to learn, grow and embrace the tough times so as 'not to waste a crisis'.

There were many persuasive arguments in the debate on 'Sports have failed to provide ethical leadership in morally complex times'. They included:

- the well-being, or lack thereof of athletes
- the competing priorities of money and behaviour
- lack of support for whistleblowers/elite athletes after their career
- how sports are trusted more than the government
- how sport is setting the bar for society.

Only 56 per cent sided with the winning team – the negative team – who successfully argued that sports have not failed, suggesting conference attendees were indeed challenged by the range of opinions and debating skills of the panellists.

A legal presentation, titled Court of Public Opinion, featuring sports lawyer Brianna Quinn, the Head of Canberra Law School Benedict Sheehy, and Director of Sports Law Studies at the University of Melbourne Professor Jack Anderson, wrapped up day one.

This presentation discussed the role of the Court of Arbitration for Sport in Switzerland, the place the law has in sport and how perception is often different to reality when it comes to sport and the law.

The day concluded with an emphasis on the heightened risk to cyber security in the current environment with all participants encouraged to collaborate, share experiences and ensure data security as much as possible.

Australian Olympic Committee CEO, Matt Carroll was the keynote speaker on day two. Mr Carroll provided an overview of the preparations underway in Tokyo ahead of the 2020 Olympic Games and the preparedness of the Australian team.

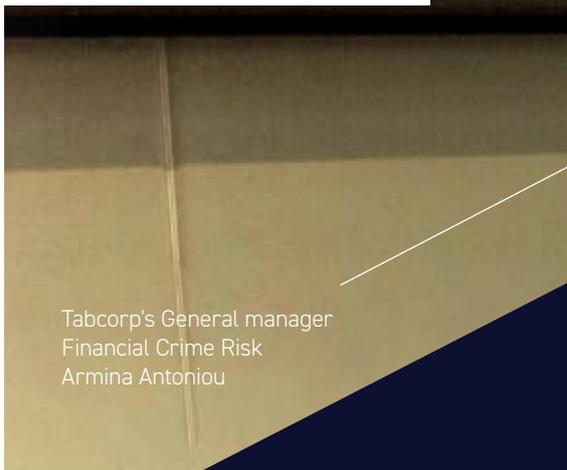
He was followed by a Major Event Security workshop, run by the Australian Federal Police, which looked at the steps sports needed to have in place when travelling overseas, with the AFP offering to guide sports through a checklist of requirements.

The second workshop on day two examined how public-private partnerships operate in intelligence, in particular when it comes to maintaining integrity.

Presentations were made by AUSTRAC's Acting Manager Intelligence Partnerships Leilani Moffat, TABCORP's General Manager Financial Crime Risk Armina Antoniou, and Head of Integrity Basketball Australia Simon Bishop.

The conference concluded with the screening of the Media Stockade documentary Power Meri, which examined the barriers faced by women in Papua New Guinea to play rugby league, with the game seen as the domain of men in that country. The women, through perseverance, eventually formed a team and played in the women's Rugby League World Cup in Australia in 2017.

It was a fitting conclusion to the conference which highlighted the importance of ethical leadership, the value of culture, how sport can be used to tackle societal issues, and the benefits of breaking down barriers not only across sports, but between sports and government, in order to see sports grow and prosper with integrity.



Tabcorp's General manager
Financial Crime Risk
Armina Antoniou



THE CONFERENCE PROVIDED A PLATFORM FOR SPORTING ORGANISATIONS, SPORTS INTEGRITY UNITS, PRIVATE INDUSTRY AND GOVERNMENT TO LEARN FROM EACH OTHER AND IDENTIFIED THE BENEFITS OF WORKING TOGETHER TO TACKLE THE THREATS TO SPORTS INTEGRITY HEAD-ON.

Initially conceived as part of the Collaborative Research partnership between the University of Canberra and the ASADA, the Leadership in Sport Conference aims to bring together leaders in sport, research, enforcement, intelligence and integrity to positively influence Australia's sports integrity partnerships, systems and governance heading into the future.

More than 120 guests attended the two-day conference, which received positive feedback like this from NSW Institute of Sport Principal Scientist Kenneth Graham, "This was a fantastic conference; one of the best conferences that I have been fortunate enough to attend. Congratulations to all who organised and presented."



Australian Olympic Committee CEO Matt Carroll



Senator the Hon Richard Colbeck, Minister for Youth and Sport



(L to R) Leading Teams co-founder Ray McLean, Rowing Australia's CEO Ian Robson, specialist consultant Danielle Frailton, Swimming Australia's CEO Leigh Russell

-  **11** **CRICKET BANGLADESH**
Bangladesh Test captain Shakib Al Hasan has been banned for two years for failing to report corrupt approaches, relating to requests for inside information for betting purposes
-  **12** **CRICKET AUSTRALIA**
Emily Smith has been banned for 12 months, with 9 months suspended, after releasing a batting order via Instagram
-  **13** **FOOTBALL INDONESIA**
Nine people have been arrested for alleged involvement in fixing a football match of Indonesia's Liga 1 competition
-  **14** **FOOTBALL INDONESIA**
Indonesian football's anti-mafia task force arrested six people in the case involving match-fixing in the Liga 3 series between Persikasi Bekasi and Perses Sumedang in November
-  **15** **FOOTBALL BOSNIA**
Bosnian police arrested twelve people in relation to match-fixing the second tier of football
-  **16** **FOOTBALL SWEDEN**
Dickson Etuhu was found guilty of attempting to fix a match in Sweden's top division, overturning the verdict of a lower court
-  **17** **FOOTBALL SPAIN**
With the support of Europol's sports corruption experts, Spanish police arrested nine people in relation to match-fixing and laundering in professional football during the 2016-2017 season
-  **19** **FOOTBALL AUSTRALIA**
A Tasmanian registered soccer player has been suspended for four months and fined \$10,000 for betting on matches involving his own team
-  **20** **TENNIS BRAZIL**
Diego Matos has been given a life ban from professional tennis and fined \$125,000 after being found guilty of match-fixing ten matches at ITF level tournaments in 2018
-  **21** **TENNIS UZBEKISTAN**
Albina Khabibulina and Ksenia Palkina have been provisionally suspended from the sport by the Tennis Integrity Unit after they were both found to be in breach of the Tennis Anti-Corruption Programme
-  **22** **TENNIS BELGIUM**
A Belgian investigation into a match-fixing group has expanded to include authorities from other countries including France, Spain and the United States, according to German media. The amount of players implicated is around 135, including a top 30 player.
-  **23** **AMERICAN FOOTBALL USA**
It is reported that investigations by multiple authorities have been launched into the Louisiana Tech football program's delayed announcement of the suspension of three players and the line movement ahead of a match
-  **24** **AMERICAN FOOTBALL USA**
The NFL suspended Arizona Cardinals cornerback Josh Shaw for at least all of next season for gambling on NFL games
-  **25** **BOXING CROATIA**
Ivica Bačurin has been banned for four years after testing positive to metabolites of metandienone, testosterone and trenbolone
-  **26** **BOXING INDIA**
Neeraj Phogat has been suspended after testing positive to the SARM Ligandrol
-  **27** **ATHLETICS ETHIOPIA**
10,000-meter runner Berehanu Tsegu has been provisionally suspended after testing positive to EPO
-  **28** **ATHLETICS CANADA**
Marathoner David Freake has been banned for four years for testing positive to GW501516, 2-4-dinitrophenol, EPO, and ephedrine
-  **29** **ATHLETICS RUSSIA**
Sprinter Yulia Gushchina has been banned for four years and long jumper Anna Klyashotnaya for two years after testing positive to turinabol at the 2012 Olympics
-  **30** **ATHLETICS KENYA**
800m runner Angela Munguti has been banned for four years after testing positive to Norandrosterone
-  **31** **ATHLETICS KENYA**
Ibrahim Kiptum has been banned for four years for an athlete biological passport (ABP) violation
-  **32** **ATHLETICS KENYA**
Cyrus Rutto has been banned for four years for an athlete biological passport (ABP) violation
-  **33** **ATHLETICS USA**
Nike Oregon coach Alberto Salazar has been banned for four years for administration of a prohibited method (IV), tampering and/or attempted tampering with the doping control process, and trafficking of testosterone
-  **34** **ATHLETICS AUSTRALIA**
Sprinter Holly Bender has been banned for four years after testing positive to testosterone, androsterone, Etiocholanolone, and tampering
-  **35** **FOOTBALL AUSTRALIA**
Danish striker Ken Ilsø Larsen has been banned for two years after testing positive for cocaine
-  **36** **CYCLING NETHERLANDS**
David van Eerd has been banned from racing for four years after testing positive to CERA, a third generation EPO
-  **37** **CYCLING SPAIN**
Double winner of the Volta a Portugal, Raúl Alarcón has been provisionally suspended by the UCI over a suspected doping violation through biological passport anomalies
-  **38** **CYCLING AUSTRALIA**
Mountain biker Ondrej Slezak has been banned for four years for the possession, presence, use, and attempted use of SARMS, growth hormone releasing hormones, and anabolic steroids
-  **39** **MOTORCYCLING AUSTRALIA**
Anthony West has been banned for two years after testing positive to Cocaine
-  **40** **WEIGHTLIFTING ENGLAND**
Adrian Canaveral has been banned for eight years after refusing to submit to doping control. Canaveral was serving a sanction at the time
-  **41** **AFL AUSTRALIA**
Joshua Glenn has been banned for four years after testing positive to metabolites of nandrolone
-  **42** **AFL AUSTRALIA**
The AFL fined the club Carlton \$10,000 for whereabouts breaches
-  **43** **TENNIS USA**
Abigail Spears has been provisionally suspended after testing positive to testosterone and prasterone at the US Open
-  **44** **TENNIS BRAZIL**
16-year-old Camilla Bossi has been banned for six months after testing positive to Enobosarm (SARM S-22)
-  **45** **WRESTLING BELARUS**
Kiryl Hryshchanka has been suspended and stripped of the gold medal he won at the 2019 European Games after testing positive to testosterone
-  **46** **RUGBY UNION AUSTRALIA**
Tainui Ford has been banned for four years after testing positive to 19-Norandrosterone, Methandienone, Mestanolone, Oxandrolone, 17a-Trenbolone
-  **47** **ROWING AUSTRALIA**
Jacob Richards has been banned for four years after testing positive to the SARM LGD-4033
-  **48** **POWERLIFTING RUSSIA**
Sergey Sychev has been banned for life after testing positive to testosterone, his third violation



THE PARTNER AGENCIES WHAT WE DO

SPORTS INTEGRITY TASKFORCE

The Sports Integrity Taskforce is responsible for the overall management of the implementation activities of the Government Response to the Review of Australia's Sports Integrity Arrangements. This includes the establishment of Sport Integrity Australia, the National Sports Tribunal, matters relating to the ratification of the Macolin Convention, domestic adoption of policy and programs in relation to match-fixing, and working with ASADA to progress the enhancements of anti-doping capabilities.

SportsIntegrityTaskforce@health.gov.au
(02) 6289 1585

NISU

NISU provides national oversight, monitoring and coordination of efforts to protect the integrity of sport in Australia from threats of match-fixing, doping and other forms of corruption through relationships with state and territory, national, and international partners. Working closely with the Sports Betting Integrity Unit (SBIU), NISU identifies integrity vulnerabilities of sports, and provides advice and support to them to ensure a robust integrity framework is adopted across the sporting codes.

NISU@health.gov.au
(02) 6289 9518

SPORT AUSTRALIA

Sport Australia plays a lead role in assisting the sport industry to formulate policies, practices, programs and resources to address contemporary integrity issues and enhance ethical conduct in Australian sport. SA assists and supports sport with dispute resolution and complaints handling, child safeguarding, the national redress scheme, member protection (discrimination, harassment, abuse and bullying), sexual misconduct, inclusion and diversity, participant safety, and sports science and sports medicine

integrity@sportaus.gov.au
(02) 6214 1888

ASADA

ASADA is Australia's national anti-doping agency and is the Australian Government body responsible for protecting the health of athletes and the integrity of Australian sport through activities aimed at minimising the risk of doping. ASADA works with sports, athletes, support personnel and government entities to provide a comprehensive anti-doping program focussed on three fundamental pillars: engagement and partnerships; intelligence; and education and awareness.

asada@asada.gov.au
13 000 ASADA (13 000 27232).

SPORTS BETTING INTEGRITY UNIT

The SBIU is the central hub for the collection, collation, analysis and dissemination of betting related information and intelligence through partnerships with primary stakeholders responsible for the protection of the integrity of Australian sport. The SBIU is the key domestic and international contact for all sports betting related issues and is acting as Australia's National Platform under the Macolin Convention.

SBIU@acic.gov.au

RESOURCES

EDUCATION

ILLICIT DRUGS IN SPORT (IDIS) ONLINE COURSE

<https://idis.ausport.gov.au>

KEEP SPORT HONEST (KSH) ANTI-MATCH-FIXING ONLINE COURSE

<https://elearning.sport.gov.au>

ASADA ONLINE LEARNING

<https://elearning.asada.gov.au>

SPORT AUSTRALIA LEARNING ONLINE LEARNING PORTAL

Covers child protection, harassment and discrimination, member protection information officer, and complaint handling courses
<https://learning.ausport.gov.au>

USEFUL LINKS

NISU WEBSITE

<https://www.health.gov.au>

SPORT AUSTRALIA WEBSITE

<https://origin.sportaus.gov.au>

ASADA WEBSITE

<https://www.asada.gov.au>

SPORT INTEGRITY TASKFORCE

www.health.gov.au

FEEDBACK

Send us an email to
sport.integrity.matters@health.gov.au
 All feedback is appreciated.

- Do you have a story about an integrity issue that you want to share with the sports community through future publications?
- Do you have ideas on what topics we might include?
- Do you want to talk to us directly about a topic and how it might relate to your sport?
- Did you find it useful or informative?
- Are there ways for us to improve it?

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For further information please contact sport.integrity.matters@health.gov.au. This publication was authored by NISU, Sport Australia (SA), and the Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority (ASADA) and designed by Design Davey (website: www.designdavey.com.au).



**SPORT
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MATTERS**

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